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FEDERAL DISTRICT OF TEXAS  
BY *Am*

**EP22 CV0066**

because that claim arises from the same nucleus of operative fact, i.e., Defendants' telemarketing robocalls to Plaintiff; adds little complexity to the case.

4. Personal Jurisdiction. This Court has general personal jurisdiction over the defendant because they have repeatedly placed calls to Texas residents, and derive revenue from Texas residents, and they sell goods and services to Texas residents, including the Plaintiff. Defendant has a principal place of business in the State of Texas.

5. Venue. Venue is proper in this District pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b)(1)-(2) because a substantial part of the events giving rise to the claims—the calls and sale of goods and services directed at Texas residents, including the Plaintiff—occurred in this District and because the Plaintiff resides in this District. Residing in the Western District of Texas when he received a substantial if not every single call from the Defendants that are the subject matter of this lawsuit.

6. This Court has venue over the defendants because the calls at issue were sent by or on behalf of the above-named Defendants to the Plaintiff, a Texas resident.

**THE TELEPHONE CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT**  
**OF 1991, 47 U.S.C. § 227**

7. In 1991, Congress enacted the TCPA to restrict the use of sophisticated telemarketing equipment that could target millions of consumers *en masse*. Congress found that these calls were not only a nuisance and an invasion of privacy to consumers specifically but were also a threat to interstate commerce generally. *See* S. Rep. No. 102-178, at 2-3 (1991), as reprinted in 1991 U.S.C.C.A.N. 1968, 1969-71.

8. The TCPA makes it unlawful “to make any call (other than a call made for emergency purposes or made with the prior express consent of the called party) using an automatic telephone dialing system or an artificial or prerecorded voice ... to any telephone number

assigned to a ... cellular telephone service.” 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1)(A)(iii).

9. The TCPA makes it unlawful “to initiate any telephone call to any residential telephone line using an artificial or prerecorded voice to deliver a message without the prior express consent of the called party, unless the call is initiated for emergency purposes, is made solely pursuant to the collection of a debt owed to or guaranteed by the United States or is exempted by rule or order” of the Federal Communication Commission (“FCC”). 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1)(B).

10. The TCPA provides a private cause of action to persons who receive calls in violation of § 227(b). 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3).

11. Separately, the TCPA bans telemarketing calls without a do-not-call policy available upon demand. 47 U.S.C. § 227(c); 47 C.F.R. § 64.1200(d)(1).<sup>1</sup>

12. The TCPA provides a private cause of action to persons who receive calls in violation of § 227(c) or a regulation promulgated thereunder. 47 U.S.C. § 227(c)(5).

13. According to findings of the FCC, the agency vested by Congress with authority to issue regulations implementing the TCPA, automated or prerecorded telephone calls are a greater nuisance and invasion of privacy than live solicitation calls and can be costly and inconvenient.

14. The FCC also recognizes that “wireless customers are charged for incoming calls whether they pay in advance or after the minutes are used.” *In re Rules and Regulations Implementing the Tel. Consumer Prot. Act of 1991*, 18 FCC Rcd. 14014, 14115 ¶ 165 (2003).

15. The FCC requires “prior express written consent” for all autodialed or prerecorded telemarketing robocalls to wireless numbers and residential lines. In particular:[A] consumer’s written consent to receive telemarketing robocalls must be signed and be sufficient to show that

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<sup>1</sup> See Code of Federal Regulations, Title 47, Parts 40 to 60, at 425 (2017) (codifying a June 26, 2003 FCC order).

the consumer: (1) received clear and conspicuous disclosure of the consequences of providing the requested consent, *i.e.*, that the consumer will receive future calls that deliver prerecorded messages by or on behalf of a specific seller; and (2) having received this information, agrees unambiguously to receive such calls at a telephone number the consumer designates. In addition, the written agreement must be obtained without requiring, directly or indirectly, that the agreement be executed as a condition of purchasing any good or service.

16. *In the Matter of Rules & Regulations Implementing the Tel. Consumer Prot. Act of 1991*, 27 FCC Rcd. 1830, 1844 ¶ 33 (2012) (footnote and internal quotation marks omitted). FCC regulations “generally establish that the party on whose behalf a solicitation is made bears ultimate responsibility for any violations.” *In the Matter of Rules and Regulations Implementing the Tel. Consumer Prot. Act of 1991*, 10 FCC Rcd. 12391, 12397 ¶ 13 (1995).

17. The FCC confirmed this principle in 2013, when it explained that “a seller ... may be held vicariously liable under federal common law principles of agency for violations of either section 227(b) or section 227(c) that are committed by third-party telemarketers.” *In the Matter of the Joint Petition Filed by Dish Network, LLC*, 28 FCC Rcd. 6574, 6574 ¶ 1 (2013).

18. Under the TCPA, a text message is a call. *Satterfield v. Simon & Schuster, Inc.*, 569 F.3d 946, 951 – 52 (9th Cir. 2009).

19. A corporate officer involved in the telemarketing at issue may be personally liable under the TCPA. *E.g., Jackson Five Star Catering, Inc. v. Beason*, Case No. 10-10010, 2013 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 159985, at \*10 (E.D. Mich. Nov. 8, 2013) (“[M]any courts have held that corporate actors can be individually liable for violating the TCPA where they had direct, personal participation in or personally authorized the conduct found to have violated the statute.” (internal quotation marks omitted)); *Maryland v. Universal Elections*, 787 F. Supp. 2d 408, 415 – 16 (D.

Md. 2011) (“If an individual acting on behalf of a corporation could avoid individual liability, the TCPA would lose much of its force.”).

### **FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS**

20. Plaintiff has been on the National Do-Not-Call Registry since December 2007.
21. Through information and belief the Defendant uses an anonymous telemarketing company to make phone calls on its behalf soliciting mortgage refinancing.
22. Plaintiff received at least 5 calls to his personal cell phone (915) 383- 4604 on the same day from telemarketers calling on behalf of Defendant National.
23. Plaintiff answered phone calls that came from anonymous telemarketers who asked Plaintiff questions about his mortgage balance, interest rate, monthly payment, taxes, income and credit score, and then transferred Plaintiff to Nationals representative Taylor McBroom (“McBroom”).
24. On February 10, 2022 Plaintiff received a phone call from (541) 645-2231. Plaintiff answered the phone and was met with delayed silence of about 3-4 seconds before hearing an audible “beep” and being connected to a representative.
25. These representatives asked Plaintiff questions about his mortgage balance, monthly payment, home value, credit score and other information in order to qualify Plaintiff. The representative then advised Plaintiff she was going to transfer him to her loan officer.
26. The representative advised Plaintiff the call wasn’t going through and asked Plaintiff if he was on any do not call registries. The Plaintiff advised the representative he was on the National Do Not Call Registry and the representative continued to try and transfer, and the call dropped.
27. The representative continued to call back Plaintiff to try and transfer him. After a few

unauthorized callbacks Plaintiff provided the representative his business phone number (915) 895-2376 for the sole purposes of identifying the company responsible for authorizing anonymous telemarketers to call his personal cell phone on their behalf.

28. The representative knew Plaintiff was on the National DNC and continued to call Plaintiff.

29. The representative called Plaintiff to his business phone and advised him she was going to try and transfer him to her loan officer and transferred Plaintiff to McBroom.

30. McBroom then verified Plaintiff's name and address and advised Plaintiff she is a conventional service specialist with Federal Savings Bank.

31. McBroom advised Plaintiff that it looks like he may be eligible for a couple programs with Federal Savings Bank.

32. Defendant National employs, contracts, or authorizes telemarketing firms to make phone calls on their behalf. These telemarketers use various spoofed caller IDs and knowingly and willfully ignores Do Not Call lists in the marketing of services on behalf National.

33. On February 11, 2022, Plaintiff sent an email requesting Nationals internal Do-Not-Call Policy to [customersupport@thefederalsavingsbank.com](mailto:customersupport@thefederalsavingsbank.com).

34. Defendant National did not send Plaintiff a copy of their internal DNC policy.

35. Table below displays calls made to Plaintiff by Defendant.

TABLE A

<u>Number:</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Caller ID</u>	<u>Notes</u>
1	02/10/2022	11:32 AM	541-645-2231	Called personal cell phone ending in 4604
2	02/10/2022	12:29 PM	541-645-2231	Called personal cell phone ending in 4604

3	02/10/2022	2:33 PM	541-645-2231	Called personal cell phone ending in 4604
4	02/10/2022	2:56 PM	541-645-2231	Called personal cell phone ending in 4604
5	02/10/2022	3:01 PM	541-645-2231	Called personal cell phone ending in 4604

36. Defendants initiated numerous unsolicited telephone calls, made unlawful telemarketing sales pitches regarding mortgage refinancing.

37. Each and every telemarketer who spoke with Plaintiff failed to properly identify himself or the company for whom he worked. The telemarketers who transferred Plaintiff remain anonymous in violation of the both the TCPA and Telemarketing Sales Rules.

38. On February 16, 2022, Plaintiff emailed Defendant National in an attempt to resolve this matter without litigation.

39. On February 23, 2022, Plaintiff on multiple occasions spoke to Donna Schafer (“Schafer”), a representative and/or employee of Defendant National. Plaintiff asked Schafer on multiple occasions to disclose the identity of the anonymous telemarketer who called Plaintiff and transferred Plaintiff to Defendant National.

40. Schafer actively refused to disclose the identity, contact details, and location of the anonymous telemarketer.

41. Defendant National knowingly and willfully uses anonymous telemarketers and then actively keeps their identity a secret as a way to try to avoid liability. Defendant National hires and commissions anonymous telemarketers to make phone calls on their behalf and then attempts to avoid liability by refusing to release the identify of the telemarketers to the consumers who have been harmed by the telemarketers hired by National.

42. Each and every call was placed while knowingly ignoring the national do-not-call

registry. Each and every call was placed without training their agents/employees on the use of an internal do-not-call policy

43. Plaintiff has limited data storage capacity on his cellular telephone. Incoming telemarketing calls consumed part of this capacity.

44. No emergency necessitated the calls.

45. On information and belief, the Defendants did not train its agents who engaged in telemarketing on the existence and use of any do-not-call list.

### **INJURY, HARM, DAMAGES, and ACTUAL DAMAGES**

#### **AS A RESULT OF THE CALLS**

46. Defendants' calls harmed the Plaintiff by causing the very harm that Congress sought to prevent—a "nuisance and invasion of privacy."

47. Defendants' calls harmed the Plaintiff by trespassing upon and interfering with Plaintiff's rights and interests in Plaintiff's cellular telephone.

48. Defendants' calls harmed the Plaintiff by intruding upon Plaintiff's seclusion.

49. Plaintiff has been harmed, injured, and damages by the calls including, but not limited to: reduced device storage, reduced data plan usage, anger, frustration, invasion of privacy, and more frequent charging of his cell phone.

### **THE SELLERS SHOULD BE HELD LIABLE TO UPHOLD THE**

#### **DETERRENT EFFECT AND PURPOSE OF THE TCPA**

50. As the court ruled in *Jackson v Caribbean Cruise Line, Inc.*, the defendant sellers should be held liable for their violations of the TCPA. Courts have looked at the purpose of the TCPA and found that not holding the sellers liable through vicarious liability would undermine the purpose of the TCPA.



51. Defendant National knowingly and willfully uses anonymous telemarketers. National as aware of Plaintiff's alleged claims on February 16, 2022. Plaintiff had multiple conversations with Defendant National and explicitly asked for Defendant National to reveal the identify of the telemarketers. Defendant National refused.

52. The Court must hold sellers who actively withhold the identity of telemarketers liable for the actions of the telemarketers because failure to do so would make the TCPA unenforceable.

53. Defendant National commissioned the calls and ratified and sanctioned the calls and behavior when it actively protected the anonymous telemarketer who called Plaintiff.

**The Plaintiff's cell phone is a residential number**

54. The calls were to the Plaintiff's cellular phone 4604 which is the Plaintiff's personal cell phone that he uses for personal, family, and household use. The Plaintiff maintains no landline phones at his residence and has not done so for at least 15 years and primarily relies on cellular phones to communicate with friends and family. The Plaintiff also uses his cell phone for navigation purposes, sending and receiving emails, timing food when cooking, and sending and receiving text messages. The Plaintiff further has his cell phone registered in his personal name, pays the cell phone from his personal accounts, and the phone is not primarily used for any business purpose.

**Violations of the Texas Business and Commerce Code 305.053**

55. The actions of the Defendants violated the Texas Business and Commerce Code 305.053 by placing automated calls to a cell phone which violate 47 USC 227(b).

56. The calls by the Defendants violated Texas law by spoofing the caller ID's per 47 USC 227(e) which in turn violates the Texas statute.

## **I. FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

### **(Violation of the TCPA “Sales Call/DNC” Prohibition, 47 C.F.R. § 64.1200(C))**

1. Mr. Callier realleges and incorporates by reference each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs.
2. Defendants called Plaintiff’s private residential telephone number which was successfully registered on the National Do-Not-Call Registry more than thirty-one (31) days prior to the calls, in violation of 47 U.S.C. § 227(c)(3)(F), and 47 C.F.R. § 64.1200(c)(2).
3. Plaintiff was statutorily damaged at least eleven (11) times under 47 U.S.C. § 227(c)(3)(F) by the Defendant by the telephone calls described above, in the amount of \$500 per call.
4. Plaintiff is entitled to an award up to \$1,500 in damages for each knowing or willful violation of 47 U.S.C. § 227(c)(3)(F).

## **II. SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

### **(Telemarketing Without Mandated Safeguards, 47 C.F.R. § 64.1200(d))**

1. Mr. Callier realleges and incorporates by reference each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs.
2. The foregoing acts and omissions of Defendants and/or their affiliates or agents constitute multiple violations of FCC regulations by making telemarketing solicitations despite lacking:
  - a. a written policy, available upon demand, for maintaining a do-not-call list, in violation of 47 C.F.R. § 64.1200(d)(1);<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> See *id.* at 425 (codifying a June 26, 2003 FCC order).

b. training for the individuals involved in the telemarketing on the existence of and use of a do-not-call list, in violation of 47 C.F.R. § 64.1200(d)(2);<sup>3</sup> and,

c. in the solicitations, the name of the individual caller and the name of the person or entity on whose behalf the call is being made, in violation of 47 C.F.R. § 64.1200(d)(4).<sup>4</sup>

3. Mr. Callier is entitled to an award of at least \$500 in damages for each such violation. 47 U.S.C. § 227(c)(5)(B).

4. Mr. Callier is entitled to an award of up to \$1,500 in damages for each such knowing or willful violation. 47 U.S.C. § 227(c)(5).

5. Mr. Callier also seeks a permanent injunction prohibiting Defendants and their affiliates and agents from making telemarketing solicitations until and unless they (1) implement a do-not-call list and training thereon and (2) include the name of the individual caller and National's name in the solicitations.

### **III. THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF**

#### **(Non-Emergency Robocalls to Cellular Telephones, 47 C.F.R. § 227(b)(1)(A))**

2.

1. Mr. Callier realleges and incorporates by reference each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs.

2. The foregoing acts and omissions of Defendant and/or their affiliates or agents constitute multiple violations of the TCPA, 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(1)(A), by making non-emergency

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<sup>3</sup> See *id.* at 425 (codifying a June 26, 2003 FCC order).

<sup>4</sup> See *id.* at 425 – 26 (codifying a June 26, 2003 FCC order).

telemarketing robocalls to Mr. Callier's cellular telephone without his prior express written consent.

3. Mr. Callier is entitled to an award of at least \$500 in damages for each violation of 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3)(B).

4. Mr. Callier is entitled to an award of up to \$1,500 in damages for each such knowing or willful violation. 47 U.S.C. § 227(b)(3).

#### **IV. FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF:**

##### **Violations of The Texas Business and Commerce Code 305.053**

1. Mr. Callier realleges and incorporates by reference each and every allegation set forth in the preceding paragraphs.

2. The foregoing acts and omissions of Defendants and/or their affiliates or agents constitute multiple violations of the **Texas Business and Commerce Code 305.053**, by making non-emergency telemarketing robocalls to Mr. Callier's cellular telephone numbers without his prior express written consent in violation of 47 USC 227 et seq. The Defendant violated 47 USC 227(d) and 47 USC 227(d)(3) and 47 USC 227(e) by using an ATDS that does not comply with the technical and procedural standards under this subsection.

3. Mr. Callier is entitled to an award of at least \$500 in damages for each such violation. **Texas Business and Commerce Code 305.053(b)**

4. Mr. Callier is entitled to an award of up to \$1,500 in damages for each such knowing or willful violation. **Texas Business and Commerce Code 305.053(c)**.

#### **V. PRAYER FOR RELIEF**

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff Brandon Callier prays for judgment against the defendants jointly and severally as follows:

- A. Leave to amend this Complaint to name additional DOESs as they are identified and to conform to the evidence presented at trial;
- B. A declaration that actions complained of herein by Defendants violate the TCPA and Texas state law;
- C. An injunction enjoining Defendant and their affiliates and agents from engaging in the unlawful conduct set forth herein;
- D. An award of \$1500 per call in statutory damages arising from the TCPA intentional violations jointly and severally against the corporation for 5 calls.
- E. An award of \$1,500 in statutory damages arising from violations of the Texas Business and Commerce code 305.053
- F. An award to Mr. Callier of damages, as allowed by law under the TCPA;
- G. An award to Mr. Callier of interest, costs and attorneys' fees, as allowed by law and equity
- H. Such further relief as the Court deems necessary, just, and proper.

February 24, 2022

Respectfully submitted,



Brandon Callier  
Plaintiff, Pro Se  
6336 Franklin Trail  
El Paso, TX 79912  
915-383-4604  
[Callier74@gmail.com](mailto:Callier74@gmail.com)